

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1930

Comparison Thrice Odious

Premier Anderson of Saskatchewan when he came away from Ottawa some months ago refusing to accept the natural resources settlement was charged with pursuing a course of bluff and bluster.

Possibly, says the Winnipeg Tribune, he was. It does not matter greatly what his course was, in view of results. It worked. He has now arranged a settlement at least as favorable as the other provinces have and in addition has made provision for a reference to the courts on the main point at dispute. If in the courts Saskatchewan can establish its main contention, namely that the Dominion never did have or legally exercise any rights in the lands that make up the territorial division of Saskatchewan, Dr. Anderson will have put his province away out in front. Alberta and Manitoba will have to go back to Ottawa and humbly beg that their natural resources agreement be reopened.

But Alberta and Manitoba are miles ahead of the Maritime Provinces in the matter of subsidy readjustment. Having got what they were looking for, they can be expected to take but an academic interest in the case of these Provinces by the Atlantic. Premier Saunders, in his meditations, must often wonder how these western Premiers "got that way," and he must turn fairly green with envy when he thinks of that Tory Premier of Saskatchewan going right up to Mackenzie King, telling him what he wants, and marching off with it under his arm; while he, Premier Saunders, "in line" with the authorities at Ottawa, has been left out in the cold.

Canada First

Our neighbors to the South are fond of broadcasting their achievements, and there is not a schoolboy in Canada that has been permitted to remain ignorant of these achievements if he is within reach of American newspapers, American pictures or American radio programmes. A writer in the Toronto Telegram enumerates some of the really big things that Canadians have achieved. The list could be enlarged, but it is already an imposing one:

- 1. Canada built and sent the first steamboat across the Atlantic. 2. Canada built and demonstrated the first compound steam engine in the history of the world. The effect of this invention was the doom of the sailing ship as a factor in ocean commerce. 3. Canada built and demonstrated the first submarine telegraph in the history of the world. 4. Canada built and demonstrated the first railway sleeping cars. 5. Canada originated the idea of making paper from wood pulp. 6. Canada demonstrated the first practical electric railway in the history of the world. 7. Canada built the world's first electric stove. 8. Canada originated the idea of electric heating. 9. Canada pioneered in the field of electro-chemistry with the discovery of calcium carbide by Tom Willson of Hamilton. 10. Canada originated the idea of Standard Time, which has since been

adopted by every civilized country in the world.

- 11. Canada originated the idea of the panoramic camera. 12. Canada originated Marquis and other more recent wheats which have built up the commerce of the west, both in Canada and the United States. 13. Canada first isolated helium in commercial quantities. 14. The idea of the telephone originated in Canada and the first long-distance trials of the instrument were made between Paris and Brantford. 15. Canada gave to the world the idea of the all-electric radio. 16. Insulin is of too recent date to require more than mention in this list.

Bacon and Butter

Is Canada's once important export business in bacon and hams going to follow the export business in butter into the realm of limbo? There seems to be very grave danger that it is. Reviewing the situation at a meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union at Regina, last week, Mr. J. McLean, a leading packer of Toronto, pointed out that during January and February of this year not a single pound of any pork product had been exported from Canada. The business built up painstakingly during forty years has dwindled of late and now seems to be on the point of vanishing. As recently as 1925 and 1926 we were sending to the United Kingdom as much as 120,000,000 pounds of bacon and hams a year. We dropped to 75,500,000 pounds in 1927, to 51,700,000 pounds in 1928 to 30,000,000 pounds in 1929, and this year we are cutting no figure at all in the British market.

What the Public Wants

What the public wants and has always wanted, says a writer in the New Statesman is to be taught what to want. The public has a wavering mind, which responds readily to those who have stronger minds than its own. A public that at one time did not want Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as a private member of Parliament wanted him a few years later as Prime Minister. A public that once wanted Mr. Bernard Shaw so little that the mere mention of his name was exasperating, now wants him to such an extent that he has made a large fortune out of his plays. Yet Mr. Shaw did not set out to give the public the plays it wanted. He sets out to compel it to want his plays. There is a phase of attempting to give the public what it wants—"pot boiling"—and it is a remarkable fact that the plays which the public most permanently wants today are not the "pot-boilers," written exclusively to satisfy the public taste. . . . In literature as in social life, it is often those who set out to please who end by pleasing least.

Advancing Heavenwards

"Liquor prohibition," according to the Hon. W. M. Les, Minister of Agriculture, "is only one of the hundreds of prohibitions that we find necessary as man progresses in the world; and the more he progresses the more prohibitions are necessary."

Notes By The Way

The conditions unveiled by Mr. Saunders' detective in Summerside were not really revelations to those who have not had their heads buried in the sand of political prohibition. Serious minded people who have given the matter deep thought—apart from politics—for years, long ago arrived at the conclusion that the moral and spiritual condition of the people was not improving as it should and as, in a Christian land, we have a right to expect. The Rev. Neil Herman, minister of the Central Christian Church, and now of Monckton, delivered several outspoken addresses on the subject, which, say what one will, were heart-searchers to those who have the welfare of the community at heart. These were followed by investigation by two Thiel Detectives employed by the Mayor and City Council of Charlottetown who, among other revelations, said:

"We have seen in several houses in Water Street, in Dorchester and King Streets scenes of home brewing and rum selling that would be unbelievable to the average citizens of this city. . . . We consider the home brew problem in this city such that, if it is not speedily met it will soon be beyond control of the most drastic instruments of law and order."

The detective employed by Premier Saunders evidently found things going from bad to worse, thus confirming the opinion of those who had previously come in contact with actual conditions. The present law is tending to further demoralize and degrade our people, not to uplift and improve them. It is the inevitable result of substituting prison and compulsion for education and personal convictions.

Before the Saunders Government came into power in 1927, the Guardian published the following descriptions of conditions under the Bell Government by leading prohibitionists, and asked what were the conditions likely to be should Mr. Saunders get into office?

In 1922 Rev. G. C. Taylor, Minister of Zion Church said: "Drunkness and crime, always found together, have never been so rampant in my knowledge of Prince Edward Island as now."

In 1922 Mr. G. F. Hutcheson said: "I am afraid I cannot agree with those who say we have reached a much higher standard—I am afraid that the moral standard has been on the retrograde, and there must be a reason for it."

In 1922 Rev. Mr. Glendonning, Trinity Church said: "Whatever may be the opinion of laymen, the Ministerial Association are substantially behind Mr. Taylor in regard to his denunciation of the moral conditions prevailing."

In 1923 Rev. H. D. Raymond of St. Paul's Church said: "When a thousand miles from here I hear the Island spoken of in terms of the highest praise (on account of its prohibitory law) 'But what do we find when we live here?—a state of conditions which is a shame and disgrace to any Province or any country.'"

Mr. Saunders has been in office for three years and this is the answer to the questions put by the Guardian in 1927—

In 1930 Rev. Mr. Harding, broadcasting from Summerside this month: "If we move along in a self-satisfied way, when things are wrong, they then only get worse. Last Sunday three drunken men were dragged through the streets of Summerside to jail by the policemen. Surely our citizens cannot remain in a state of apathy, when such disgraceful things are going on. Where do they get the liquor? Is there no way of finding out? Sometimes it seems as if everybody else knew except the ones who ought to know; and people sneer at prohibition, and call it a mockery; I tell you friends, what we need is to get behind prohibition, and not in front of it. We cannot shut our eyes to what we see, but we can discover causes."

In 1930 Premier Saunders in his speech in the Legislature this week: "Conditions have been intensified a hundred fold, yes a thousand fold, to what they were a few years ago. The operators in the booze business are resorting to every imaginable thing. We have moonshiners and bootleggers in every Province; but I remember only a few years ago of reading for the first time of those stills in our province. That thing has grown and grown greatly. The same with bootlegging. It has grown, and the methods they resort to are almost beyond the comprehension of man, and it is extremely difficult now to cope with conditions."

Not one of these denunciations is that of the Guardian—yet we are asked why we criticise the Government for its lax administration, or why we look for an Improved Temperance Act which could be better

That Day of Yours By James W. Barton, M.D. DENTIST AND PATIENT.

I sometimes wonder which is most at fault the dentist or the patient in the matter of artificial teeth—dentures as they call them. The patient has been having considerable dental work done, and finally the dentist informs him that he should have more of his teeth out and get in 'permanent' plates or dentures. After waiting for some weeks for the gums to recede after the removal of the teeth the new plates or dentures are made.

The patient wears them for a little while and finds they hurt him. He returns to the dentist, who trims and polishes them. The patient wears them for a little while, finds that they are again hurting his mouth, and returns to the dentist. This goes on for a number of times; the patient gives up in disgust and finally leaves the dentures out, never wears them again. Now while these plates are 'permanent' and may last a life time the point to remember is that the mouth of the patient, the gums, changes as the weeks and months go by. This means that the plates or dentures do not rest exactly on the same surface as when they were first fitted.

What is my thought? That you do not hurry your dentist into making permanent plates after the removal of the decayed teeth. It takes weeks, sometimes months, for the gum to recede, and the mouth be ready for artificial teeth. If for chewing purposes, or appearances, you want artificial teeth, then have him put in temporary sets, which are not expensive and enable you to chew your food, and look normal while the gums and mouth are getting into condition to receive the permanent set. If they are uncomfortable don't take them out and leave them out, but see the dentist early and often until they do suit you. Many cases of "indigestion", even ulcer of the stomach, and irritation of the lining of the large intestine—mucous colitis—can be traced back to lack of grinding teeth.

With little or no grinding surface the food does not remain long enough in the mouth to get enough alkaline digestive juice mixed with it. Then when it gets to the stomach the digestive juice of the stomach which is acid, does not have to exert itself much to overcome this alkaline juice from the mouth, and enough acid stomach juice is not manufactured to properly digest the food. Hence indigestion.

Stay with your dentist until you get grinders that you can wear without discomfort.

The Poet's Corner THE LOCKED HOUSE

"When we are gone from home some days, I think, Our dream-selves, our dim counterparts are there Yet hanging on the silence; chair by chair. At the small table do they eat and drink. The ghost that I with silly humorous air Banters the ghost that's you to anger's brink; With phantasm laughter does our china clink And moonbeams fondle your imagined hair. A shell, where sound and colour linger, dreams, Lonely to all the tides of night, our home, While the moon dances her enchanted round; It is a gull-forsaken beach whose bareness teems With memory of their shadows, a brain where roam The dear, dim images of touch and sound." —Geoffrey Johnson, in the Sunday Times.

enforced and observed, and in a measure restore peoples' self respect. It is this terrible dual life that is being led by so many that is the cause of our back-sliding; people want to pose as total abstainers whereas, as a matter of fact, they are losing no opportunity of getting a drink. For this reason they look lightly on the law and encourage, rather than discourage its non-observance so far as they and their friends are concerned. As example is a better teacher than precept, the young men and women growing up have come to look upon evasion, not observance, as the right path to tread, hence the painful admissions made by all these good men and true we have quoted, who have had their worst fears confirmed by Premier Saunders. What is the end going to be?

A Holiday in London And Vicinity EDINBURGH CONTINUED (By E. Bremner)

At the west of the church outside is a figure of a heart outlined on the pavement and known as "The Heart of Midlothian" the title of Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel. Quite near to this is Parliament Square, for many centuries the civic and parliamentary centre of Edinburgh. Parliament House was built in 1632-40. From then until the Union of 1707 the Scottish Parliament met here. It is now divided up into rooms for the judiciary of Scotland.

No one should leave Edinburgh without paying a visit to Calton Hill which commands magnificent views of the city and surrounding landscape. "Of all places for a view," says Robert Louis Stevenson, "the Calton Hill is perhaps the best, since you can see the Castle which you lose from the Castle, and Arthur's Seat which you cannot see from Arthur's Seat." Looking down the Forth one can trace with wonderful accuracy for a distance of twenty miles the outlines of both shores, and the Forth Bridge, one of the greatest triumphs of modern engineering, the length of which is one and a fifth miles, and by means of which the distance to Aberdeen and the North generally is shortened by over twenty miles. Closer at hand is to be seen the Port of Leith, now a part of greater Edinburgh. Although the Port of Leith will continue to retain its name and individuality, Edinburgh including Leith has become a great seaport, fronting some eight miles on the Firth of Forth—the largest seaboard of any British city.

With the annexation of the Port of Leith and the extension of its area in other directions by the Municipal Extension Act of 1920, Edinburgh now challenges attention as a place of business as well as residence, thus adding to her other characteristics of history and tradition. It is now "a city of History and Romance," "beautiful for situation," and "a city to live in," containing we might say "two different worlds"—"the old and the new"—High Street and Princes Street. The former, of great historical fame, beginning at Castle Hill, through the Cannongate to Holyrood and the Calton Hill, and the latter, the resort of fashion, where "all the world and his wife" meet and exchange greetings on its pavement, or in the gardens below. The gardens are well worth a visit, if only to see the clock containing the beautiful floral clock. A real clock, the face made of various flowers—it keeps time, too! Turning again to the south are brought into prominence Holyrood Palace, Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Bells and the Castle. From Calton Hill we cross over and make our way past St. Giles and thence to The Castle.

CASTLE HILL is the oldest part of Edinburgh, having been established for nearly a thousand years. Castle Rock as a natural military fortress was probably a favourite post of the ancient Caledonians—whatever they were. The earliest recorded fact is the capture of the fortress in 626 by Edwin, the Anglican King of Northumbria. The authentic history of the Castle may be said to begin with Malcolm Canmore and his Queen, Margaret, of whom the restored chapel on the crown of the rock is reminiscent. The Castle had been laid siege to and held by the English and

THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK VEIGH PETER MCGILL

Q. Who was Peter McGill? A. Peter McGill was a Scottish lad who emigrated to Montreal in 1809 and ultimately became one of its many merchant princes. He occupied many important positions as President of the Bank of Montreal soon after its formation, speaker of Lower Canada and member of its Executive Council; Chairman of the first Canadian Railway Company; Mayor of Montreal; Governor of McGill University and Hospital, besides many other connections. He was no relation to James McGill, another merchant prince of the same city after whom McGill University is named.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

The Public Forum A HELPLESS PREMIER

Sir, Premier Saunders in his now famous "Confessions" admits his utter helplessness in attempting to cope with bootleggers, moonshiners &c. Let us examine the machinery he has had for the enforcement of the law: Here it is:— Hon. A. C. Saunders, Attorney General. J. O. C. Campbell, Acting Attorney General. Thane A. Campbell, Law Partner of Premier. Alexander Campbell, Esquire, Justice of the Peace. Davis McNeill, occupation unknown, various or vicarious. Unknown Detective mysterious and ubiquitous. George J. Tweedy, Esquire, Magistrate for P. E. I. Kenneth M. Martin, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate for Charlottetown. J. E. Wyatt, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate for Summerside. George Brown, Florence Dorsey and Colin McKay,—Prohibition Commission. B. J. Haywood, Karl Kelly, John W. Platta, Robert McDonald, Kier Mann, William Clark, Louis Distant Percy Kinch, Eugene Brooks, Murdoch McDonald, George Martin, John O. McDonald and others,—Prohibition Officers. George H. Barbour, Leo Bradley, John J. McIntyre, John J. McPhee, Cecil Millar, Frank Platts, Albert McLeod, Alvin Shaw, Martin and others—Customs and Excise Officers. Mark R. McGuigan, Robert N. McNeill, Gordon R. Holmes, S. S. Heenan—Prosecuting Attorneys.

A host of informers. I wonder how many thousands upon thousands of dollars all this cost the Country in a futile effort to enforce the law. I am, Sir, etc. LAW AND ORDER.

recaptured by the Scots several times until the time of Cromwell. The Castle is entered by crossing the drawbridge over the old Moat, then through the new battlemented gateway, then by the steep winding causeway to the ancient Portcullis Gate underneath the Argyle Tower. Farther on is the old Sallyport situated directly opposite the Castle Terrace and is also accessible by a scramble from Princes Street Gardens. The Citadel contains nearly everything of interest in the Castle. The old cannon called Mons Meg is placed on the old Bomb Battery now known as the King's Bastion. In Cromwell's list of captured guns in 1650 it was called "the great iron murderer Meg" and burst when fired in honour of the Duke of York's visit in 1662.

ST. MARGARET'S CHAPEL, situated directly in the rear of Mons Meg, is the oldest building in Edinburgh, and one of the smallest churches in Britain. It is of Norman architecture and was erected by Margaret, the pious and beautiful Queen of Malcolm Canmore. Excavation under the early Norman apse has revealed the remains of an Anglican chapel below, and of Roman work still lower. From the roof of the Argyle Tower the view is superb, and upon glancing downwards, the National Gallery and Royal Scottish Academy, midway in the gardens, appear like ancient Greek temples in a setting of green.

CROWN ROOM contains the Scottish Regalia—the crown, sceptre, sword of state and Lord Treasurer's rod of office—The Regalia has had an interesting history. In Cromwell's

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